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Trends in OPEC Economic Assistance, 1976

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Trends in OPEC Economic Assistance, 1976

*Central Intelligence Agency
Directorate of Intelligence*

July 1977

Key Judgments

OPEC countries' \$6.8 billion in disbursements of official funds to non-OPEC LDCs and multilateral agencies for 1976 was 15 percent less than the record levels achieved in 1975. Official development assistance¹ (ODA) fell from \$4.9 billion to \$4.6 billion while other official flows (OOF)² declined from \$3.1 billion to \$2.1 billion. OPEC disbursements should expand in 1977 but are unlikely ever again to surpass greatly the 1975 peak. The 1976 OPEC official financing patterns reflect:

- continuing domination by Saudi Arabia, which contributed nearly half the OPEC total;
- decreased bilateral ODA flows, caused primarily by curtailment of Rabat subsidy payments to Arab confrontation states;
- suspension of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Oil Facility, which led to a sharp reduction in other OPEC official flows;
- more vigorous OPEC multilateral ODA programs centered on the OPEC Special Fund;
- growing emphasis on project as opposed to general support assistance;
- rising, though still small, shares of OPEC ODA going to non-Moslem recipients; and
- a sharp fall off in new commitments, stemming primarily from an Iranian decision to stop, at least temporarily, new pledges.

¹Official development assistance, as defined by the OECD Development Assistance Committee, must (a) be given by governments or government-sponsored institutions, (b) contain grant elements of at least 25 percent, and (c) directly enhance economic development or welfare.

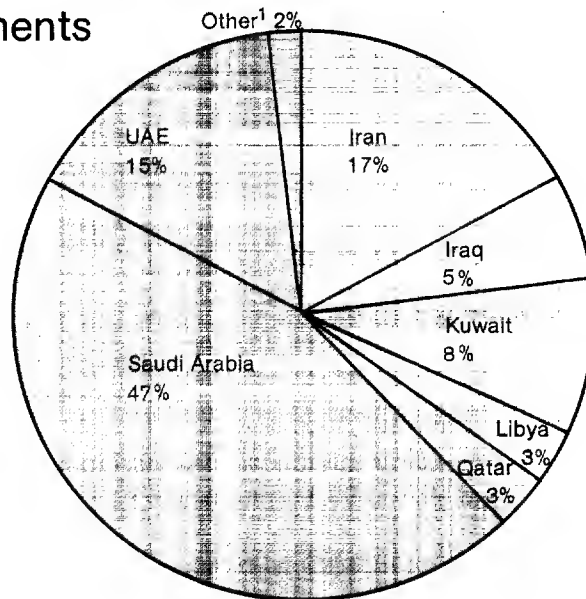
²Other official flows include all non-ODA nonmilitary official flows.

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OPEC: ODA Disbursements by Donor, 1976

Total 4.6 Billion US \$

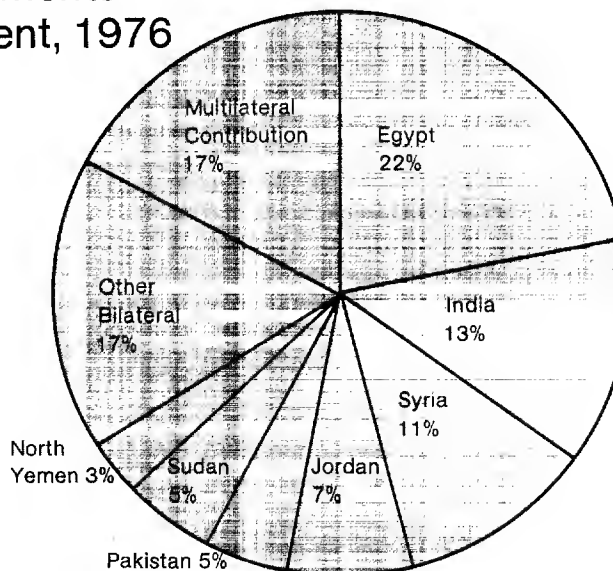


¹Algeria, Nigeria, and Venezuela

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OPEC: ODA Disbursements by non-OPEC Recipient, 1976

Total 4.6 Billion US \$



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Trends in OPEC Economic Assistance, 1976

Discussion

Decline in Magnitude

OPEC countries continued as major sources of official financing for non-OPEC LDCs and multilateral aid institutions in 1976 despite a 15-percent cut in flows. The slump in 1976 reflected the curtailment of Rabat subsidy and other emergency payments to the Arab confrontation states as well as the termination of the IMF Oil Facility to which OPEC had been a large contributor. Although 40 percent larger than in 1974—when OPEC surfaced as an important new source of aid—official development assistance declined from the 1975 record \$4.9 billion to \$4.6 billion, while other official flows fell even more sharply, from \$3.1 billion to \$2.1 billion. Meanwhile, expanded official

flows from other sources further accentuated OPEC's reduced contribution—30 percent in 1976, compared with 35 percent the year before.

Donor Performance

Among major OPEC donors, only Saudi Arabia and Iran increased disbursements in 1976. As the two leading contributors, they accounted for about 65 percent of total OPEC ODA transfers, compared with little more than 55 percent in 1975 when other OPEC countries were more generous. The sheer size of their commitments and their willingness to concentrate on a relatively small area enabled them to exploit their programs for their own purposes—Riyadh for political advantage and Tehran for economic gain. Although only the fourth largest source of OPEC funds, Venezuela recycled by far the largest share—35 percent—of its current-account surplus back to non-OPEC LDCs, directly and through multilateral agencies.

For the second consecutive year, Saudi Arabia ranked next to the United States as the world's largest ODA benefactor. Its \$2.2 billion funding accounted for nearly half the OPEC total and was more widely dispersed than other OPEC contributions. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait dominated OOF, which accounted for about 30 percent of total net flows in 1976. The Saudis put most of their OOF into International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) bond purchases, while the bulk of Kuwaiti transfers went into hard-term bilateral credits and time deposits.

Net Official Capital Flows

	Billion US \$	
	1975	1976
Total ¹	22.7	22.7
Official Development Assistance	17.0	17.9
DAC	12.1	13.3 ²
OPEC	4.9	4.6
Other Official Flows ³	5.7	4.8
DAC	2.6	2.7 ²
OPEC	3.1	2.1

¹Includes Communist flows and flows among non-OPEC LDCs.

²Preliminary estimates.

³Includes IMF Oil Facility.

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Table 1

OPEC: Disbursements of Official Development Assistance ¹

Million US \$

	1975			1976		
	Total	Bilateral	Multi-lateral	Total	Bilateral	Multi-lateral
Total	4,931	4,558	374	4,692	3,886	806
Algeria	26	18	8	32	4	27
Iran	704	698	6	783	729	54
Iraq	289	279	10	247	218	29
Kuwait ²	632	599	33	423	306	117
Libya	141	108	33	117	47	70
Nigeria	4	4	0	2	2	0
Qatar	266	251	15	128	94	34
Saudi Arabia	2,047	1,924	123	2,191	1,864	327
UAE	721	675	46	683	600	83
Venezuela	100	0	100	88	23	65

¹ Because of rounding, numbers may not add to the totals shown.

² Only Kuwait received repayments of principal in 1975 and 1976 for past ODA disbursements. As a result of such repayments, net Kuwaiti flows were \$25 million less in 1975 and \$50 million less in 1976 than the gross flows. Net flows for all other OPEC donors are the same as gross flows. As a result, total OPEC net ODA disbursements were \$4.9 billion in 1975 and \$4.6 billion in 1976.

Table 2

OPEC: Disbursements to Non-OPEC LDCs
as a Share of OPEC Current Account Surpluses,
1976

Billion US \$

	Current Account Surplus	ODA Disbursements	Percent	Total Official Disbursements	Percent ¹
Iran	5.9	0.8	13	1.1	19
Iraq	3.0	0.2	8	0.3	9
Kuwait	6.0	0.4	7	1.1	18
Libya	2.4	0.1	5	0.2	10
Qatar	1.3	0.1	10	0.1	10
Saudi Arabia	17.7	2.2	12	2.8	16
UAE	5.5	0.7	12	0.7	14
Venezuela	1.2	0.1	7	0.4	35

¹ Total official disbursements as a share of current-account surplus.*Bilateral Aid*

Despite a 15-percent decline (to \$3.9 billion) in bilateral ODA transfers last year, major OPEC donors continued to view their programs as vital foreign policy tools. The Arab Gulf

states, following the lead of Saudi Arabia, have used their largesse as instruments of political power in the Moslem world, especially in the Arab confrontation states of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan. On the one hand, their aid has enabled Egypt and Syria to become more independent

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of the USSR. On the other hand, by temporarily withholding aid, the Saudis pressured the Arab confrontation states to institute needed economic reforms and to reconcile mutual political differences. In fact, this pressure was the primary cause of the decline in overall OPEC transfers last year. Arab Gulf state flows to the confrontation states, although still claiming almost half of OPEC ODA, were reduced by 30 percent from 1975, largely because the more than \$1.1 billion of subsidy payments made in 1975 under the 1974 Rabat Summit accord dropped to less than \$150 million in 1976.

Saudi Arabia—the richest and most powerful of the OPEC countries—exerted influence far beyond the confrontation states. Saudi wealth was used on a broad scale to work toward a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, to achieve pan-Arab solidarity and regional stability under Islamic precepts, and to reduce the Communist presence and influences. Specifically, Riyadh used its financial leverage and assistance in 1976 to:

- strengthen peace and stability in the Dhofar province of Oman;
- persuade the leftist South Yemeni government to loosen its ties with the Soviet Union;
- underwrite the first effective cease-fire in Lebanon's civil war by bringing Cairo and Damascus to agreement;
- help the moderate government of Sudan survive leftist efforts to bring it down; and
- ease tensions between the Algerians and the Moroccans at least temporarily, while attempting to mediate the Western Sahara dispute.

Iran, too, used aid to promote foreign policy goals, though its objectives are largely economic. To assure itself of foreign markets and supplies of raw materials to support its vast

Table 3

OPEC: Disbursements of Other Official Flows, 1976
Million US \$

	Total	Bilateral	Multilateral
Total	2,147	1,280	867
Algeria	3	0	3
Iran	285	275	10
Iraq	15	15	0
Kuwait	663	475	188
Libya	133	110	23
Nigeria	48	0	48
Saudi Arabia	605	150	455
UAE	65	65	0
Venezuela	330	190	140

Table 4

OPEC: Disbursements of Bilateral Official Development Assistance to Non-OPEC LDCs¹
Million US \$

	Total	1974			1975			1976		
		Total	Grants	Credits	Total	Grants	Credits	Total	Grants	Credits
Total	11,207	2,764	1,868	897	4,558	2,462	2,095	3,886	1,255	2,632
Algeria	34	11	1	10	18	18	0	4	2	2
Iran	1,786	359	10	349	698	7	691	729	11	718
Iraq	734	238	116	122	279	219	60	218	14	204
Kuwait	1,395	490	448	42	600	562	37	306	135	171
Libya	274	119	72	47	108	53	55	47	6	41
Nigeria	10	4	4	0	4	4	0	2	2	0
Qatar	402	58	58	0	251	181	70	94	15	79
Saudi Arabia	4,889	1,101	888	213	1,924	1,097	827	1,864	833	1,031
UAE	1,645	370	271	99	676	321	354	600	214	386
Venezuela	38	15	0	15	0	0	0	23	23	0

¹ Because of rounding, numbers may not add to the totals shown.

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industrial expansion programs, Tehran sought to strengthen regional economic ties with Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India. To this end, Iran pledged \$3.6 billion in official credits—three-quarters of its total commitments—to the four LDCs during 1974 and 1975. While the drawdown of project assistance will take some years, the four countries (mostly Pakistan and India) accounted for 90 percent of Iran's ODA disbursements in 1976. Tehran cut its new ODA bilateral pledges in 1976 to a minuscule \$160 million because of the \$2.8 billion of earlier commitments still to be worked off and because of perceived capital shortages for future domestic development. Consequently, Iran was mainly responsible for the sharp decline in the total OPEC bilateral commitment from an average annual \$7.9 billion in 1974-75 to \$5.1 billion in 1976.

Bilateral transfers of OOF by OPEC members totaled about \$1.3 billion, comparable with levels of the previous two years. The major components of these flows were Venezuelan credits to Central America, Iranian official outlays in South America, and Kuwaiti time deposits in Egypt. Many payments of the latter type become unrecorded grant aid because, often with the tacit approval of the donor country, they are never repaid.

Multilateral Aid

While their total official transfers to multilateral institutions declined as a result of the cessation of the IMF Oil Facility, the OPEC countries more than doubled ODA contributions to these agencies to \$800 million in 1976. Consequently, the multilateral share of OPEC ODA disbursements rose from 8 percent in 1975 to over 17 percent last year.

Much of the OPEC multilateral ODA focused on the new \$800 million OPEC Special Fund, which was created in 1976 to strengthen OPEC's relations with the non-OPEC Third World. Unlike other OPEC-dominated multilateral institutions, the Special Fund extends aid to needy LDCs regardless of geopolitical or religious considerations. About a quarter of OPEC multilateral ODA transfers and more than half of new commitments were allocated to the fund during the year. In addition, major amounts of OPEC ODA were disbursed as paid-in capital to the Islamic Development Bank, which was established to provide assistance to Moslem communities, and to the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, whose program is designed to promote development in "friendly" African countries.

Table 5

OPEC: Commitments of Official Development Assistance

	Million US \$							
	Bilateral to LDCs				To Multilateral Agencies			
	Total	1974	1975	1976	Total	1974	1975	1976
Total	20,984	7,440	8,434	5,110	3,873	1,716	677	1,480
Algeria	25	20	3	2	185	103	19	63
Iran	4,865	1,470	3,235	160	263	23	10	230
Iraq	1,077	468	318	291	227	83	15	129
Kuwait	2,653	1,261	793	599	503	253	36	214
Libya	424	250	162	12	317	275	0	42
Nigeria	9	3	4	2	84	0	32	52
Qatar	728	340	174	214	101	52	20	29
Saudi Arabia	7,612	2,086	2,916	2,610	1,166	545	109	512
UAE	3,551	1,527	828	1,196	342	241	21	80
Venezuela	40	15	0	25	685	141	415	129

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While transfers through the IMF Oil Facility declined from \$1.4 billion in 1975 to less than \$0.3 billion in 1976, OPEC OOF funding of multilateral institutions—largely IBRD bond purchases—dropped by more than 50 percent, to about \$870 million.

Saudi Arabia was the dominant source of both ODA and OOF to multilateral agencies, accounting for nearly one-half of the combined total. Riyadh contributed to 10 global or regional institutions. Other large OPEC donors included Kuwait, which also gave to a wide

Table 6

OPEC: Disbursements to Multilateral Institutions, 1976

	Million US \$									
	Total	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	UAE	Venezuela	Other
Total	1,673	64	29	305	93	34	782	83	205	78
ODA	806	54	29	117	70	34	327	83	65	27
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	113	0	8	15	20	15	25	15	0	15
Arab Special Fund for Africa	35	0	5	10	0	0	0	20	0	0
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	31	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0
OAPEC Special Fund for Arabs...	80	0	16	17	10	6	15	10	0	6
Islamic Development Bank	142	0	0	24	30	4	48	30	0	6
World Bank (including IDA and Third Window)	41	0	0	29	0	2	0	0	10	0
IMF Subsidy Account	13	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	2	0
United Nations	90	0	0	2	2	2	67	0	17	0
African Development Bank/Fund	14	0	0	0	4	0	10	0	0	0
Inter-American Development Bank ..	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
OPEC Special Fund .	199	54	0	18	0	5	114	8	0	0
Other	18	0	0	2	4	0	6	0	6	0
Other Medium and Long Term Loans	867	10	0	188	23	0	455	0	140	51
IBRD Bonds	493	10	0	130	23	0	290	0	2	38
IADB Trust	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
IMF Oil Facility	264	0	0	58	0	0	165	0	28	13
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0

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number of agencies, and Venezuela, which contributed primarily to the Inter-American Development Bank.

Changing Character of Aid

Although general support cash assistance remains a striking feature of OPEC aid, project assistance increased sharply in 1976. Despite curtailment of Rabat subsidy payments, half of OPEC bilateral ODA transfers was for balance-of-payments or budgetary support. Concessional credits for oil purchases and gifts of oil accounted for another 10 percent. As the increased 1975 commitments to project assistance began to be implemented, the project share of disbursed bilateral ODA rose from about 10 percent in 1975 to more than a third in 1976. The trend continued in 1976, with about half of new bilateral commitments going to project assistance. The Saudi Development Fund, the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development, and the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development were the most active initiators of this kind of assistance. Increasingly, these funds worked together with established institutions such as the IBRD and

the UN Development Programme as well as with each other and other Arab and regional institutions in implementing project aid.

As emergency aid declined in favor of increased project assistance, OPEC terms for ODA hardened. Only a third of bilateral ODA disbursements were grants in 1976, down from two-thirds in 1974 and slightly over half in 1975; Saudi Arabia and Kuwait—providers of most OPEC grant aid—were considerably less generous than in previous years in their support of the economies of the confrontation states.

Contribution to LDCs

As in previous years, OPEC flows in 1976 were highly skewed in favor of Moslem, especially Arab, recipients. About 70 percent of bilateral ODA disbursements went to Arab countries, with another 10 percent to other Moslem countries. Of the 10 leading LDC recipients, nine were Moslem. Although Egypt received only half as much as in 1975, Cairo's \$1 billion of receipts—more than a quarter of the OPEC total—made it the largest OPEC aid beneficiary. New commitments in 1976 also

Table 7

OPEC: Purposes for Disbursements of Bilateral Official Development Assistance, 1976¹
Million US \$

	Total	Nonproject Assistance			Project Assistance	
		Budget or Balance of Payments	Oil Credits or Gifts	Disaster Relief	Infrastruc- ture, Health, and Education	Other
Total	3,886	1,966	408	73	586	854
Algeria	4	0	1	0	0	3
Iran	729	159	130	2	24	414
Iraq	218	1	159	Negl	43	15
Kuwait	306	126	0	2	66	112
Libya	47	4	Negl	2	25	16
Nigeria	2	0	0	2	0	0
Qatar	94	71	0	2	5	16
Saudi Arabia	1,864	1,243	85	38	298	200
UAE	600	362	33	3	125	77
Venezuela	23	0	0	22	0	1

¹Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

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Major Recipients
of OPEC ODA Flows, 1976

Million US \$			
Egypt	1,004	Sudan	216
India	600	North Yemen	149
Syria	513	Mauritania	119
Jordan	318	Bahrain	112
Pakistan	245	Oman	110

avored Moslem countries; OPEC countries assigned 80 percent of their bilateral aid to this group. In addition, substantial multilateral funding by OPEC—amounting to more than 40 percent of the multilateral total—was earmarked exclusively for Arab or Moslem recipients through the OPEC countries' own institutions, such as the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the Islamic Development Bank.

Despite the continuing preoccupation with Moslem financial needs, OPEC countries—apparently anxious to consolidate Third World support—were more willing than before to help all needy LDCs. The non-Moslem share of OPEC bilateral ODA increased to 18 percent—amounting to more than \$700 million—from 6 percent in 1975. Massive disbursements to India (\$600 million, mostly from Iran) made New Delhi the second largest recipient last year, moving it ahead of Syria, Jordan, and Pakistan. Moreover, the number of non-Moslem LDC recipients doubled from 9 in 1975 to 18 in 1976, bring the total number of non-OPEC LDC recipients up to 41.

OPEC countries transferred about \$2.7 billion of ODA bilaterally to 28 of the 45 most seriously affected countries (MSAs) in 1976,³ with Egypt and India accounting for about 60 percent of the total. Less than half of the MSA beneficiaries, however, obtained sufficient

³By adding disbursements by OPEC-dominated international organizations—including the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, OAPIC Special Fund for Arabs, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, and the Arab Special Fund for Africa—the number of MSA recipients rises to 40 (all except Burma, Cambodia, Guyana, Haiti, and Honduras), and total fund availability probably approximates \$3 billion.

Table 8

OPEC: Receipts of Official Development Assistance
as a Share of MSA Current-Account Deficits, 1976¹

		Percent
Afghanistan,	Sudan	50
North and South	Sri Lanka	50
Yemen	Somalia	40
Mali	Uganda	30
Egypt	Pakistan	25
Mauritania	All others	Under 25

¹ All MSAs but India and Nepal ran a deficit in 1976; percentages are rounded to the nearest 5 percent.

amounts to offset as much as a quarter of their current-account deficits. Saudi Arabia, because of its disbursements to Egypt and Iran, with its transfers to India, provided the bulk of this aid.

Little ODA was provided to LDCs that are neither Moslem nor MSA. About \$500 million of OOF, however, was transferred by OPEC bilaterally and through the IMF Oil Facility to a select group of Latin American and East Asian LDCs—mainly Brazil, Chile, Peru, Jamaica, the Philippines, and South Korea.

Prospects

A resurgence in bilateral aid appears almost certain in 1977, despite reduced ODA commitments last year and the expected cutback in Iranian payments. OPEC ODA disbursements this year should rise to 1975's peak of about \$5 billion because:

- Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, and Qatar have agreed to provide a second round (\$1.4 billion) of grant aid to the three Arab confrontation states under the 1974 Rabat Summit Resolutions.
- The same group of Arab Gulf states has promised to provide Egypt with at least \$1.5 billion in soft-term balance-of-payments loans through the Gulf Organization for the Development of Egypt.
- Several of the richer Arab oil states have pledged substantial amounts of financial

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assistance for reconstruction of the war-torn Lebanese economy.

ODA transfers to multilateral agencies are also likely to expand. Most will be channeled through the OPEC Special Fund, which began operations last year. Additional amounts will be paid the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa pursuant to a recent decision to double the Bank's paid-in capital; to IDA, as part of the current fifth replenishment effort; and to the IMF Trust Fund, in accordance with an agreement by OPEC countries to contribute all proceeds from sales of their share of IMF-held gold. OPEC country payments to the

International Fund for Agricultural Development should begin in 1977 as part of planned OPEC Special Fund operations.

Realizing the leverage of their financial power, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the UAE will maintain aggressive aid programs beyond 1977 and are expected to account for the bulk of OPEC aid. Other OPEC members, constrained by capital-absorptive domestic development programs and shrinking oil reserves, are not expected to have current-account surpluses large enough to fund major aid programs. Beyond 1977, OPEC flows of ODA are expected to level off and perhaps decline.

The author of this paper is [REDACTED] of the ^{25X1A}Office of Economic Research. Comments and queries are welcomed and should be directed to [REDACTED] on code 143, extension 5291. ^{25X1A}

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APPENDIX

Statistical Tables

Table A-1

OPEC: Bilateral Official Development Assistance Pledged, 1974

Million US \$

	Total	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	UAE ¹	Other ²
Total	7,439.8	1,470.4	468.2	1,260.6	249.5	339.7	2,085.6	1,527.5	38.3
Africa	854.3	97.6	59.0	94.5	68.6	39.0	202.1	286.8	6.7
Benin	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Chad	25.7	0	12.0	0	0.2	1.0	12.5	0	0
Ethiopia	4.2	0.1	0	0	1.0	0	2.4	0	0.7
Gambia	1.4	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	0	0
Guinea	23.2	0	0	0	10.0	0	10.0	2.0	1.2
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0
Malagasy Republic	3.0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	0	1.5
Mali	4.9	0	0	0	1.5	0	2.2	0	1.2
Mauritania	125.7	0	3.0	32.5	0	12.0	32.7	45.5	0
Morocco	88.1	30.0	0	8.1	0	0	50.0	0	0
Niger	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	0	0.4
Sahel countries ³	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.0	0
Senegal	41.5	8.5	0	33.0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	123.9	0	34.0	2.5	40.0	2.0	33.0	12.0	0.4
Sudan	138.5	54.0	10.0	0	0	14.0	15.5	45.0	0
Tanzania	112.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112.0	0
Togo	4.0	0	0	0	2.0	0	2.0	0	0
Tunisia	64.3	5.0	0	16.4	0	10.0	18.6	14.3	0
Uganda	32.6	0	0	0	12.5	0	20.1	0	0
Zaire	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0
Zambia	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
East Asia	90.0	0	0	60.0	0	0	30.0	0	0
Philippines	60.0	0	0	60.0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	30.0	0	0	0	0	0	30.0	0	0
Europe	12.0	0	0	0	7.0	0	5.0	0	0
Malta	12.0	0	0	0	7.0	0	5.0	0	0
Latin America	15.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.2
Grenada	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Guyana	15.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.0
Middle East	5,116.0	703.1	203.8	1,100.4	106.9	289.2	1,661.5	1,050.7	0.4
Bahrain	109.8	0	0	11.9	0	0	7.9	90.0	0
Cyprus	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	2,243.4	350.0	38.6	403.7	10.0	138.6	831.0	471.5	0
Jordan	285.4	8.0	12.8	113.9	0	35.8	55.2	59.7	0
Lebanon	379.9	345.0	27.9	3.0	0	0	3.0	1.0	0
North Yemen	171.8	0	15.9	30.8	11.2	49.2	34.4	30.3	0
Oman	133.7	0	0	3.7	0	0	80.0	50.0	0
South Yemen	86.2	0	20.0	23.1	5.7	2.0	30.0	5.0	0.4
Syria	1,455.7	0	88.6	510.3	80.0	63.6	370.0	343.2	0
Turkey	250.0	0	0	0	0	0	250.0	0	0
South Asia	1,352.3	669.7	205.4	5.7	67.0	11.5	187.0	190.0	16.0
Afghanistan	88.3	10.0	12.6	0.7	0	0	65.0	0	0
Bangladesh	150.0	12.5	49.0	0	1.0	1.5	10.0	75.0	1.0
India	203.8	60.0	143.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	883.2	587.2	0	5.0	66.0	10.0	100.0	100.0	15.0
Sri Lanka	27.0	0	0	0	0	0	12.0	15.0	0

¹ Virtually all UAE aid is from Abu Dhabi.² Consists of Algeria, Nigeria, and Venezuela.³ Consists of Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta.

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Table A-2

OPEC: Bilateral Official Development Assistance Pledged, 1975

Million US \$

	Total	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	UAE ¹	Other ²
Total	8,433.5	3,235.0	318.0	792.8	162.1	174.0	2,916.1	828.1	7.4
Africa	839.5	11.0	101.6	193.2	95.8	18.7	343.2	72.4	3.6
Burundi	2.2	0	0	1.2	1.0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	4.5	0	0
Guinea	15.0	0	N.A.	0	0	5.0	10.0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	N.A.	0	0	0	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	N.A.
Lesotho	1.0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	35.3	0	0	0.7	0	0	34.6	0	0
Mauritania	33.7	0	0	33.7	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	161.1	0	0	13.1	12.5	0	100.0	35.5	0
Mozambique	2.4	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
Niger	15.0	0	0	0	0	0	15.0	0	0
Rwanda	23.5	0	0	3.5	15.0	0	5.0	0	0
Senegal	17.1	0	0	4.1	0	3.0	10.0	0	0
Somalia	87.2	0	10.1	20.0	12.0	4.0	39.5	0	1.6
Sudan	196.1	0	75.1	57.7	0.4	2.7	38.0	22.2	0
Tanzania	15.7	0	0	15.7	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	94.9	10.0	15.0	22.6	0	0	36.6	10.7	0
Uganda	133.8	0	N.A.	20.9	54.9	4.0	50.0	4.0	0
Upper Volta	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
East Asia	383.1	0	0	100.0	0	0	282.1	0	1.0
Laos	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
Malaysia	178.2	0	0	100.0	0	0	78.2	0	0
Thailand	3.9	0	0	0	0	0	3.9	0	0
South Korea	200.0	0	0	0	0	0	200.0	0	0
Europe	3.0	0	0	0	3.0	0	0	0	0
Malta	3.0	0	0	0	3.0	0	0	0	0
Latin America	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
Grenada	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
Middle East	5,158.2	1,470.5	167.4	369.0	62.3	154.3	2,245.8	687.1	1.8
Bahrain	17.1	0	0	10.0	0	0	7.0	0.1	0
Egypt	1,481.3	100.0	115.0	153.2	0	100.0	703.8	309.3	0
Jordan	483.0	20.5	35.2	69.0	0	39.7	269.0	49.6	0
Lebanon	41.5	0	2.2	3.4	0	4.6	26.1	3.4	1.8
North Yemen	739.7	0	15.0	11.8	0.2	10.0	660.0	42.7	0
Oman	268.5	0	0	2.5	0	0	200.0	66.0	0
South Yemen	105.2	0	0	19.1	41.1	0	0	45.0	0
Syria	790.9	150.0	0	100.0	0	0	369.9	171.0	0
Turkey	1,231.0	1,200.0	0	0	21.0	0	10.0	0	0
South Asia	2,048.7	1,753.5	49.0	130.6	1.0	1.0	45.0	68.6	0
Afghanistan	722.5	722.5	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	39.0	0	0	29.0	0	0	0	10.0	0
India	1,151.1	1,030.0	30.0	52.5	0	0	0	38.6	0
Nepal	17.8	0	0	17.8	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	37.0	1.0	0	5.0	0	1.0	22.0	8.0	0
Sri Lanka	81.3	0	19.0	26.3	1.0	0	23.0	12.0	0

¹ Virtually all UAE aid is from Abu Dhabi.² Consists of Algeria, Nigeria, and Venezuela.

Table A-3
OPEC: Bilateral Official Development Assistance Pledged, 1976

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Million US \$

	Total	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	UAE ¹	Other ²
Total	5,110.3	159.9	290.6	598.6	12.2	214.0	2,610.2	1,196.2	28.6
Africa	1,053.1	13.4	77.2	157.6	3.1	9.0	478.0	311.2	3.6
Benin	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
Burundi	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0
Central African Em- pire	10.5	0	8.5	0	2.0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	3.0	0	0	0	N.A.	3.0	0	0	0
Comoro Islands	26.8	0	0	9.8	0	0	17.0	0	0
Congo	26.9	0	0	6.9	0	0	20.0	0	0
Gambia	10.0	0	0	0	0	0	10.0	0	0
Guinea	24.2	0	10.0	12.5	0	0	1.7	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	1.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	1.0
Kenya	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0
Mali	71.3	0	0	17.0	0	6.0	44.3	4.0	0
Mauritania	129.0	0	0	1.0	0	0	128.0	0	0
Morocco	41.5	0	0	13.0	0	0	0	28.5	0
Mozambique	3.6	0	1.0	0	1.0	0	0	0	1.6
Niger	5.8	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	0	0
Senegal	22.4	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	0
Sierra Leone	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.	0	0
Somalia	285.9	0	13.5	20.4	0	0	0	252.0	0
Sudan	283.8	1.0	29.2	42.0	0	0	206.0	5.6	0
Tunisia	46.8	10.0	15.0	21.8	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Volta	58.2	0	0	13.2	0	0	45.0	0	0
East Asia	92.8	0	0	3.5	0	0	80.0	9.3	0
Malaysia	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.3	0
Philippines	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0
Taiwan	80.0	0	0	0	0	0	80.0	0	0
Thailand	3.5	0	0	3.5	0	0	0	0	0
Europe	7.0	0	0	0	7.0	0	0	0	0
Malta	7.0	0	0	N.A.	7.0	0	0	0	0
Latin America	56.1	0	0	31.0	0	0	0	0.1	25.0
Bolivia	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
Ecuador	22.0	0	0	22.0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	22.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	22.0
Jamaica	9.0	0	0	9.0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle East	3,076.7	15.0	105.7	355.8	0.6	205.0	1,664.2	730.4	0
Bahrain	218.3	0	0	39.9	0	0	178.4	0	0
Egypt	1,152.7	15.0	0	205.9	0	75.0	513.3	343.5	0
Jordan	374.7	0	12.5	51.2	0	10.0	230.0	71.0	0
Lebanon	16.2	0	0.2	1.0	0	0	15.0	0	0
North Yemen	215.6	0	0	0	0.1	0	215.5	0	0
Oman	455.0	0	0	27.6	0	0	170.0	257.4	0
South Yemen	86.7	0	27.0	9.2	0.5	0	50.0	0	0
Syria	485.5	0	0	20.0	0	120.0	287.0	58.5	0
Turkey	72.0	0	66.0	1.0	0	0	5.0	0	0
South Asia	824.6	131.5	107.7	50.7	1.5	0	388.0	145.2	0
Afghanistan	7.0	0	6.7	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	307.9	0	0	0	1.0	0	217.0	89.9	0
India	373.6	130.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	43.6	0
Maldives	11.6	1.0	0	5.5	0.1	0	2.0	3.0	0
Nepal	0.3	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	115.5	0.5	0	45.0	0	0	69.0	1.0	0
Sri Lanka	8.7	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	7.7	0

¹ Virtually all UAE aid is from Abu Dhabi.² Consists of Algeria, Nigeria, and Venezuela.

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Table A-4

OPEC: Bilateral Official Development Assistance Disbursed, 1974

Million US \$

	Total	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	UAE ¹	Other ²
Total	2,764.1	358.6	237.7	489.5	119.3	57.5	1,101.3	369.8	30.4
Africa	207.7	27.5	5.0	7.4	31.6	1.0	74.5	48.0	12.7
Chad	7.5	0	0	0	4.5	1.0	2.0	0	0
Ethiopia	4.2	0.1	0	0	1.0	0	2.4	0	0.7
Gambia	1.1	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0
Guinea	32.0	0	0	0	10.0	0	10.0	2.0	10.0
Mali	2.5	0	0	0	1.5	0	1.0	0	0
Mauritania	6.5	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	4.0	0
Morocco	7.6	0.4	0	7.2	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	0	0.4
Sahel countries ³	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.0	0
Senegal	15.0	0	0	0	0	0	15.0	0	0
Somalia	13.1	0	2.5	0.2	0	0	10.0	0	0.4
Sudan	65.9	27.0	0	0	0	0	8.9	30.0	0
Togo	3.0	0	0	0	1.0	0	2.0	0	0
Tunisia	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.0	0
Uganda	32.6	0	0	0	12.5	0	20.1	0	0
Zambia	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
East Asia	15.0	0	0	0	0	0	15.0	0	0
Taiwan	15.0	0	0	0	0	0	15.0	0	0
Europe	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	5.0	0	0
Malta	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	5.0	0	0
Latin America	15.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.2
Grenada	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Guyana	15.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.0
Middle East	1,969.9	11.1	111.1	482.1	70.7	55.0	979.6	258.8	1.5
Bahrain	14.0	0	0	6.1	0	0	7.9	0	0
Cyprus	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	939.5	10.0	0	195.0	15.0	50.0	568.0	100.0	1.5
Jordan	157.9	1.0	0	70.0	0	0	79.4	7.5	0
Lebanon	34.5	0	27.5	3.0	0	0	3.0	1.0	0
North Yemen	69.1	0	16.6	5.1	0	5.0	34.3	8.1	0
Oman	86.9	0	0	0.9	0	0	57.0	29.0	0
South Yemen	54.7	0	17.0	2.0	5.7	0	30.0	0	0
Syria	613.2	0	50.0	200.0	50.0	0	200.0	113.2	0
South Asia	551.3	320.0	121.6	0	17.0	1.5	27.2	63.0	1.0
Afghanistan	17.8	10.0	2.6	0	0	0	5.2	0	0
Bangladesh	45.5	0	9.0	0	1.0	1.5	10.0	23.0	1.0
India	170.0	60.0	110.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	306.0	250.0	0	0	16.0	0	0	40.0	0
Sri Lanka	12.0	0	0	0	0	0	12.0	0	0

¹ Virtually all UAE aid is from Abu Dhabi.² Consists of Algeria, Nigeria, and Venezuela.³ Consists of Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta.

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Table A-5

OPEC: Bilateral Official Development Assistance Disbursed, 1975

Million US \$

	Total	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Saudi Arabia	Qatar	UAE ¹	Other ²
Total	4,557.6	698.4	278.7	599.5	108.2	1,923.7	250.8	675.5	22.8
Africa	332.5	33.1	11.5	7.4	35.8	195.8	23.7	20.2	5.0
Guinea	11.0	0	0	0	0	0	10.0	0	1.0
Guinea-Bissau	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	1.0
Lesotho	1.0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0
Mauritania	38.5	0	0	2.5	0	24.0	2.0	10.0	0
Morocco	114.0	0	0	1.0	12.5	100.0	0	0.5	0
Mozambique	2.4	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
Niger	15.0	0	0	0	0	15.0	0	0	0
Senegal	1.6	0.1	0	0	0	0	1.5	0	0
Somalia	59.8	0	10.1	2.7	17.0	14.5	6.0	7.5	2.0
Sudan	56.8	27.0	0	1.2	0.4	25.0	1.0	2.2	0
Togo	1.0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	12.3	5.0	0	0	0	7.3	0	0	0
Uganda	16.9	0	0	0	4.9	10.0	2.0	0	0
East Asia	18.9	0	0	0	0	18.9	0	0	0
Taiwan	15.0	0	0	0	0	15.0	0	0	0
Thailand	3.9	0	0	0	0	3.9	0	0	0
Latin America	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
Grenada	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
Middle East	3,521.4	330.5	207.2	587.1	21.4	1,662.0	226.1	485.3	1.8
Bahrain	22.8	0	0	10.8	0	7.0	0	5.0	0
Egypt	2,014.9	325.0	153.6	190.8	0	905.4	103.6	336.5	0
Jordan	301.4	5.5	12.8	89.0	0	112.2	43.1	38.8	0
Lebanon	30.9	0	2.2	3.4	0	15.5	4.6	3.4	1.8
North Yemen	81.8	0	0	13.4	0.2	58.4	9.2	0.6	0
Oman	197.2	0	0	1.2	0	145.0	0	51.0	0
South Yemen	10.7	0	0	8.5	0.2	0	2.0	0	0
Syria	830.7	0	38.6	270.0	0	408.5	63.6	50.0	0
Turkey	31.0	0	0	0	21.0	10.0	0	0	0
South Asia	683.8	334.8	60.0	5.0	51.0	47.0	1.0	170.0	15.0
Afghanistan	18.2	3.2	10.0	0	0	5.0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	72.6	0.6	20.0	0	0	0	0	52.0	0
India	230.0	150.0	30.0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0
Pakistan	362.0	181.0	0	5.0	50.0	42.0	1.0	68.0	15.0
Sri Lanka	1.0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0

¹ Virtually all UAE aid is from Abu Dhabi.² Consists of Algeria, Nigeria, and Venezuela.

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Table A-6

OPEC: Bilateral Official Development Assistance Disbursed, 1976

	Million US \$								
	Total	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	UAE ¹	Other ²
Total	3,885.7	728.7	217.8	306.4	46.6	93.7	1,863.6	599.8	29.1
Africa	576.7	36.0	48.1	52.7	9.1	14.2	345.9	64.6	6.1
Benin	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
Burundi	1.0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0
Central African Empire	6.2	0	4.2	0	2.0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0.8	0	0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0
Comoro Islands	2.3	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	1.3
Guinea	6.7	0	1.5	0	0	4.0	0	0	1.2
Guinea-Bissau	1.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	1.0
Kenya	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0
Mali	42.3	0	0	0	0	2.0	40.3	0	0
Mauritania	119.4	0	0	23.9	0	3.0	85.0	7.5	0
Morocco	27.1	14.1	0	3.0	0	0	0	10.0	0
Mozambique	3.6	0	1.0	0	1.0	0	0	0	1.6
Niger	5.8	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	0	0
Rwanda	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	5.0	0	0
Senegal	13.2	10.9	0	0	0	1.5	0.8	0	0
Sierra Leone	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0
Somalia	52.2	0	8.2	7.0	5.0	0	22.8	9.2	0
Sudan	216.0	1.0	28.2	5.6	0	1.7	164.5	15.0	0
Tanzania	4.6	0	0	4.6	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	33.1	10.0	5.0	6.8	0	0	11.3	0	0
Uganda	16.0	0	0	0	0	2.0	10.0	4.0	0
Zaire	18.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.9	0
Europe	3.0	0	0	0	3.0	0	0	0	0
Malta	3.0	0	0	0	3.0	0	0	0	0
Latin America	23.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	23.0
Bolivia	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
Guatemala	22.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	22.0
Middle East	2,357.2	33.4	49.4	227.5	33.0	79.0	1,436.7	498.2	0
Bahrain	111.9	0	0	5.4	0	0	101.4	5.1	0
Egypt	1,003.8	15.0	0	107.1	10.0	60.0	565.7	246.0	0
Jordan	317.8	6.5	17.7	35.0	0	10.0	180.2	68.4	0
Lebanon	22.6	0	0.2	1.0	0	0	21.4	0	0
North Yemen	149.0	0	15.0	6.0	3.0	5.0	115.0	5.0	0
Oman	109.7	0	0	25.5	0	0	55.0	29.2	0
South Yemen	94.7	0	0	19.7	20.0	0	50.0	5.0	0
Syria	513.3	0	0	26.8	0	4.0	343.0	139.5	0
Turkey	34.4	11.9	16.5	1.0	0	0	5.0	0	0
South Asia	925.7	659.3	120.3	26.2	1.5	0.5	81.0	36.9	0
Afghanistan	20.9	10.7	9.8	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	23.2	13.5	0	4.8	1.0	0	0	3.9	0
India	600.0	480.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	20.0	0
Maldives	3.4	1.0	0	0.3	0.1	0	2.0	0	0
Nepal	0.6	0	0	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	245.1	154.1	0	11.0	0	0	79.0	1.0	0
Sri Lanka	32.5	0	10.5	9.5	0	0.5	0	12.0	0

¹ Virtually all UAE aid is from Abu Dhabi.² Consists of Algeria, Nigeria, and Venezuela.

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Director of Economic Research
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21 JAN 1977

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